

7-16

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

VIDAL, JOSE

New Spanish Ambassador to Germany; arrived in Berlin November 17, 1942; von RIBBENTROP had been scheduled to meet him but instead sent his regret, which might or might not have significance in connection with Spanish mobilization.

New York Times November 18, 1942

(90)

A-1373

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

rpt December 29, 1942

[VIDAL y SAURA, GINES]

New Spanish Ambassador to Berlin / was **[GOMEZ] JORDANA's (SPAIN)** private secretary in Burgos for a time during the Civil War and he considers him, Vidal y Saura, as his personal observer in Berlin; this accounts for his having obtained the post in spite of his rather insignificant diplomatic past / intrigue is afoot in the Foreign Office **[in Madrid]** against Vidal y Saura on the grounds of Freemasonry.

X/X/X/R December 29, 1942
OSB, Washington January 27, 1943

(90) <

BR FU-502

C

GERMANY

VERNSTEIN, THEODORE

(11794)

February 1, 1943

GERMANY

VIEH, Major General

His promotion from Colonel to
Major General effective February
1, 1943.

State Department Plain Cable #841, Bern, February 5, 1943

110981

RUSSIA

VLASOV, Lt. General ANDREI ANDEIYEVICH

This is the proper spelling of the name.

Alfred Leven, Russian Division, R & A, July 20, 1943

(11098)

P

RUSSIA

rpt January 15, 1942

VLASOV, Maj. Gen. A.A.

The commander in charge of a section of the front west of Moscow; his headquarters at Volokolamsk; 'a man whose fame was rapidly growing among the people in the USSR'; a strong tall man of forty, with sharp features and a face tanned by hard fighting in the snow and sun; the week before source saw him he had been fighting the 23rd and 106th Infantry divisions, and the 6th Tank Division under General GUDERIAN (GERMANY) / spoke of the change in German morale since December 1941; said that few Germans surrendered voluntarily, but that quite a number of those who were taken prisoners had been keeping Passierscheine in their pockets (Russian propaganda leaflets); told source that he had been in advanced positions since the beginning of the war, first around Lwow, then around Kiev, then west of Moscow / spoke eloquently on the need for the

(11098)

-2-

rpt January 15, 1943

RUSSIA

VLASOV, Maj. Gen. A.A.

~~real~~ of opening a second front on the continent.

Interview with Maj. General Vlasov, January 15, 1943

Curie, Eve. Journey Among Warriors, New York, 1943

0-4256

MS-1

RUSSIA

rpt March 8, 1943

VLASOV, Lt. General ALEXI ALEXEVICH

Formerly an officer on the Russian General Staff and commander of a division / taken prisoner by the Germans; reported to be one of the best Soviet generals they captured / now a member of the provisional national government which has been formed at Smolensk with the participation of the German authorities; the aims of the newly created government are confined to the formation of a Russian national army to fight communism, and the administrative apparatus in the districts of Great Russia occupied by the Germans, but excluding the Ukraine and White Russia / other members of this provisional government are: Major General MELIKOV, MARKOV and FEDOROV.

Polish information circles
Neutral diplomatic source, March 8, 1943
B. Istanbul, March 17, 1943

(over)

(11098)

-2-

rpt March 8, 1943

RUSSIA

VLASOV, Lt. General.

O-4256

This report confirmed by local Yugoslav circles, is regarded with distrust and looked upon as provocation on the part of Germany's enemies, who are aiming, with all the means at their disposal, to discredit Russian national stock; it is believed that the formation of such a Russian national government, which recognises de facto the division of Russia, would only balance the scales in favor of Stalin and the Bolsheviks.

Neutral diplomatic source, March 8, 1943
B. Istanbul, March 17, 1943

PS

RUSSIA

rpt March 29, 1943

VLASOV, Gen. ALEXI ALEXEVICH

Alleged Russian general; said to have gone over to the
Nazi; will shortly take the field with the Germans and
fight against 'internationalism'.

European Press Intelligence, March 29, 1943

(11098)

CID-35520

R

RUSSIA

rpt April 20, 1943

VLASSOV, A. A.

In an autobiographical statement to the Belgrade newspaper Novo Vreme, states: is son of a peasant born in province of Nijni-Novgorod, when very young entered the Red army to fight for the return of land to the peasant; for 24 years has served in the ranks of the Red Army where he rose from the rank of private to that of army commander and substitute commander; successively commanded a company, battalion, division, army corps; was awarded the order of Lenin and 20th year NKKA medal; since 1930 has been a member of the V.K.Z; from 1938 to 1939 was in China in the service of the military counsellor of Chiang Kai-shek; claimed to have been much against the "system of political commissars attached to the Red army, and to have been horrified by the purges of army men; says he commanded the 99th

(over)

(11098)

-2-

rpt April 20, 1943

RUSSIA

VLASSOV, A. A.

CID-35520

division and during the purges attempted to stifle the feelings of discontent in his division; was stationed at Kiev but after its encirclement by the Germans was compelled to evacuate the fortified area and was appointed as a substitute to the commander at the southwestern front, and then as commander of the 20th army; this army worked for the defense of Moscow; during the struggle on the Volkov front, became convinced of the evils of Bolshevism, and then was taken prisoner by the Germans; stayed in the prison camp for more than 6 months; there he decided to organize a revolt of the Russian people against Bolshevism.

Novo Vreme, Belgrade, April 20, 1943

Source states Vlassov is said to have two divisions of Russian troops in Yugoslavia; how many men they comprise is not known;

(continued)

CID-35520

-3-

R

RUSSIA

VLASSOV, A.A.

source feels Vlassov's statement is weak and not in tones of a man who might arouse a nation; wonders whether Vlassov is not a creation of the Germans; states that a good many emigrant Russians living in Bulgaria have joined the Vlassov movement, being paid good wages by the Germans; the movement has not yet attained power or influence but must be watched.

American Consulate General, Istanbul, May 8, 1943 (#544-R-496)

(11098)

RUSSIA

rpt May 2, 1943

VLASOV, ANDREIA ALEXIEVICH

Lieutenant General in the Russian army; captured by the Germans in the battle for Kiev early in the war; reported to have had two interviews with Hitler, who allegedly persuaded him that the German aim was solely to 'free Russia of Stalin'; since then, Stockholm reports add, Vlasov has been permitted to organize a small army, which is being trained in the use of German weapons; also is said to head a political organization that issues newspapers for the civilian population and the German Army in occupied Russia; the German High Command is now said to be pressing its efforts to raise an army of 300,000 to 500,000 men from among the captured Russians under the command of Vlasov.

AP. Stockholm, May 2, 1943
New York Times, May 3, 1943, p.8

110981

PS

F

RUSSIA

rpt May 9, 1943

VLASOV, ALEXEI ALEXEVICH

Allegedly captured at Kiev in 1941; a Lieutenant General who has expressed willingness to betray his country and become a Quisling commander of a so-called Ukrainian free corps; has his headquarters at Smolensk and his soldiers wear German uniforms and use German weapons.

Stockholm dispatch to the New York Times
San Francisco Chronicle, May 9, 1943
Press Survey File

(11098)

R

rpt May 13, 1943

RUSSIA

VLASOV, Lt. General ANDREI ANDREYEVICH

Chairman of the Russian Liberation Committee / recently inspected troops of the Russian Liberation Army in the northern sector of the Eastern Front; attended tactical exercises of the artillery division of this Army / subsequently visited the 'liberated' eastern regions and made several speeches before the population; 'he was received with great enthusiasm everywhere.'

Berlin radio, May 13, 1943
FCC, Daily Report, May 14, 1943

(11098)

PS

F

RUSSIA

rpt May 25, 1943

VLASSOV, ALEXEI ALEXEVICH

Russian liberation army under Vlassov making good progress;
no information given as to new army's size or assignment.

Dagens Nyheter

State Department plain cable, Stockholm, May 25, 1943
Press Survey File

110981

R

rpt May 25, 1943

RUSSIA

VLASSOV, General ~~ALEXEI~~ ALEXEVICH

Chief of the 'Russian Liberation Army' / recently defined his foreign political program in the Belgrade evening paper, Obnova, saying: 'We want sincere and permanent friendship between the Russian and German peoples. Our main enemy always was and always will be Great Britain, whose political and economic interests are contrary to those of the Russian people.'

Berlin radio, May 25, 1943
FCC, Daily Report, May 26, 1943

11098)

PS

F

RUSSIA

rpt May 26, 1943

VLASOV, ALEXEI, ALEXEVICH

Praises Russian revolution; foreign policy is friendship
between Russian, German peoples, with main enemy England.

Tidningen, Stockholm

State Department plain cable, Bern, May 26, 1943

Press Survey Files

(11098)

PS

R

RUSSIA

rpt May 27, 1943

VLASSOV, ALEXEI ALEXIVICH

Allied information indicates that he has no more than 75,000 men, mostly dragooned for service; German propaganda is putting out tall stories about him.

New York Post, May 27, 1943
Press Survey File

(11098)

F

RUSSIA

rpt June 2, 1943

VLASSOV, Lt. Gen. ALEXEI ALEXEVICH

Russian 'Quisling' in nominal command of an army of mainly Ukrainian mercenaries with whose aid Hitler hopes eventually to transform the war in the East into a civil war between Russians, thus liberating the Reich armies for more urgent tasks in the South and West.

George Axelsson, Stockholm, June 2, 1943
New York Times, June 3, 1943, p.8

(11098)

R

RUSSIA

rpt June 3, 1943

VLASSOV, General

Recently directed an appeal to all Russians living in Bulgaria, calling upon them to join his Army of Liberation; this appeal has met with an enthusiastic response among Russians living in Bulgaria.

Berlin radio, June 3, 1943

FCC, Daily Report, June 4, 1943

(110981

R

RUSSIA

rpt June 4, 1943

VLASSOV, Lt. General ANDREI ANDREYEVICH

Has laid down the following program for the reconstruction of Russia: 'The abolition of forced labor; the abolition of the Kelkhos system of economy; the revival of the trade of crafts and home industry; a chance for individual creative activity for the common weal; removal of terror and of use of force; amnesty for political prisoners condemned by the Bolsheviks; reconstruction, at State expense, of towns and villages destroyed during the war; the assurance of a minimum subsistence for all war-disabled and their dependents.

Berlin radio, June 4, 1943

FCC, Daily Report, June 5, 1943

(110981)

R

rpt June 4, 1943

RUSSIA

VLASSOV, General ANDREI ANDREIYEVICH

The present strength of his army, as estimated by Darjala
(Finnish newspaper) is 500,000 troops.

Berlin radio, June 4, 1943

FCC, Daily Report, June 5, 1943

(11098)

CD

S-3

rpt June 29, 1943

RUSSIA

VLASSOV, General A. A.

He and his army are merely instruments of propaganda for the Germans; has never been in Smolensk; must have Gestapo's permission before he can leave Berlin; it has been reported from different sources that many of his men were deserting to the Russian lines.

OSS #18980, Helsinki, June 29, 1943

(11098)

R

rpt July 9, 1943

RUSSIA

VLASSOV, General A. A.

Captain BELOV and Lt. DAVIDKOV are members of Vlassov's army.

Lyon radio

FCC, Daily Report, July 9, 1943

110960

CD

S-3

RUSSIA

July 31, 1943

VLASSOV, General A. A.

VINOGRADOV (SWEDEN), Soviet First Secretary in Stockholm, was anxious to get information about Vlassov's army in German services when this story came through a couple of months ago / this may be of interest in connection with the German Committee set up recently in Moscow.

OSS #20794, Stockholm, August 6, 1943

(11398)

CD

S-3

RUSSIA

rpt August 27, 1943

VLASOV

A Soviet Colonel / has organized a Russian army to fight against the Soviets in German -controlled territory; these units, made up mostly of Ukrainians, are actively engaged against the Red Army, and some prisoners have been taken; they wear a German uniform with a special star device.

Russians, sources

OSS #21642, Moscow, August 27, 1943

11-1981

BR FU-669

GERMANY

VOC*EL, HEINRICH

(1098)

February 1, 1943

GERMANY

VODEPP, Major General

His promotion from Colonel to
Major General effective February
1, 1943.

State Department Plain Cable #841, Bern, February 5, 1943

110961

IP
A 533

GERMANY

rpt. February 25, 1943

VOGEL, Lt.

Commander of Wehrmacht's Propaganda Section in Smolensk.

Confidential and reliable source
OSS, Washington, February 25, 1943

F

GERMANY

April 1, 1943

VOGEL, Lt. General

His promotion from maj. general was effective April 1, 1943.

State Department plain cable, Bern, April 30, 1943

110981

File 8910
CD-8400

7-16

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

Von Vogel

Chief of the German Armistice Commission at Wiesbaden; is now reported to have taken advantage of his official position to make a tour of French North and West Africa for the purpose of military reconnaissance for the Wehrmacht.

C-8910 Oct. 26, 1942

(90)

GERMANY

rpt March 18, 1943

VOGLER

Deputy Leader; vice president of the Landesarbeitsamt, Wabburg;
presided at meeting of Dusseldorf Economic Chamber.

Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung, March 18, 1943
News Digest, March 23, 1943

(A-234-139)

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

VÖGLER, GENERAL MANAGER DR. ALBERT

Appointed as a deputy for war industry by SPEER(q.v.).

B, "Germany: Armaments, Munitions", Oct. 6, 1942 (as of end of June to August)

CID 18605-C

Appointed by SPEER (q.v.) to represent heavy industry on armament board; general manager of German Steel Trust.

OSS, New York, Nov. 13, 1942

(99)

BR FU_204
(7034)

GERMANY

VOIGHT-RUSCHEWEYH, Colonel

(C1598)

GERMANY

March 14, 1943

VOIGT, MORITZ

Writes an editorial in Stettiner General Anzeiger on March 14, 1943, concerning danger of the fear engendered by British air raids.

News Digest, March 23, 1943

110981

October 1, 1942

GERMANY

VOLCKERS, Lt. General

His promotion to Lt. General
effective October 1, 1942.

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung
State Department Plain Cable, Bern, December 8, 1942

(11098)

CID 16658-F

GERMANY

rpt September 1941

VOLKENBORN,

A psychologist attached to the Wilhelmshaven naval testing station / in an article published in Soldatentum in 1936, he analyzes personality by studying various qualities of speech.

Committee for National Morale, German Psychological Warfare,
New York, September 1941, p. 32

(11098)

CID 16658-F

1925

GERMANY

VOLKMANN, E. O.

A former intelligence officer and a high official of Reich Archives / published documents in 1925 from official sources in an attempt to prove that Marxism was a major contribution to the demoralization of Germany's armed forces in the last war; while his conclusions are biased, the documents are highly illuminating.

Committee for National Morale, German Psychological Warfare,
New York, September 1941, p.70

(11098)

R

GERMANY

rpt May 14, 1943

VOLLEM

On May 14th, broadcasted over the Berlin radio in Afrikaans language to South Africa; outlined 10 points of the Tunisian campaign and emphasized their importance to the Axis Powers.

ECC, Daily Report, May 17, 1943

(11098)

7-16

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

VONKRAUS, DR.

Medical doctor who went on Ebrus expedition with Capt.
Heinz GROTH (q.v.).

Swedish Press Report, Sept. 5, 1942

(90)

CID 21608 C

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

FRANCE

VOOL, GENERAL

The Franco-German Armistice was presided over, strictly speaking, by general Vool and general von STULPKNAGEL; the economic commission presided over by M. Hemmen. [1940]

State Department, Algiers, July 25, 1942

TARDE de Saint Hardouin, Les Violations de l'Armistice Franco-Allemand

p. 14

(90)

A-39

F

GERMANY

rpt August 18, 1942

VORMANN, Col. von

On military staff of Wehrmacht at GHQ; for others on staff
see KEITEL.

Personalities in Hitler's GHQ
Die Welt Woche, Bern, August 1, 1943

(11098)

January 1, 1943

GERMANY

VORMANN, Major General von

His promotion from Colonel to
Major General effective January
1, 1943.

State Department Plain Cable #841, Bern, February 5, 1943

110981

R

GERMANY

July 1, 1943

VORMANN, Lt. General von

His promotion from maj. general became effective July 1, 1943.

FCC, Daily Report, August 4, 1943

(11098)

CID 16658-F

rpt September 1941

GERMANY

VCSS, General H. von

As a retired colonel with good connections in the Reichswehr, he became the centre of a group of young unemployed officers who, inspired by BIRCHER (SWITZERLAND), advocated introduction of aptitude tests into Reichswehr: SIMONEIT (q.v.) was the only professional psychologist of this group / in April 1929 Voss succeeded in persuading Reichswehr to use psycho-technics and start a psychological laboratory with 7 research stations; he was made military commander of this institute and Simoneit was made scientific director; methods adopted were suggested by RIEFFERT (q.v.) / was recalled to active service at outbreak of war and made a general; is Head of the Inspector for Aptitude Testing in the High Command / he and Simoneit edit Soldatentum, the official periodical of the High Command's psychological laboratory.

Committee for National Morale, German Psychological Warfare,
New York, September 1941, pp. 5, 5, 11, 71, 73

F

GERMANY

rpt May 15, 1943

VOSS, Dr. WILHELM

President of the board of the Prager Kreditbank / one of the leading German bankers who now control the German monopoly of European banking; for others, see Kurt von SCHRODER.

Special from Washington, May 15, 1943
New York Times, May 16, 1943, p. 16

(11098)

rpt April 25, 1943

GERMANY

VOSS, WILHELM

Manager of the Hermann Göppling Works / recently issued orders to the Werksgitter Works in Braunschweig to the effect that all detonators must be used which are tendered for inspection, even those which had heretofore been rejected because of defects; because of orders like this one, German bombs 'simply splash apart like rotten tomatoes when they strike the ground, instead of exploding'.

'Voice of the Chief', April 25, 1943
FCC, Daily Report, April 26, 1943

(11098)

F

GERMANY

rpt June 14, 1943

VOSS, WILHELM

General director of Reichswerke Hermann Göring; manager of Waf-fenwerke Brno; chairman of board of managers of the Prager Credit bank, a large Czech bank now controlled largely by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin; this combination of positions is indicative of the close grip the Reich has attained on Czechoslovak industry.

OWI.

^ Washington, June 14, 1943

New York Times, June 15, 1943, p. 5

(11-98)